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the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are-Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

For the Journal. TRUMBULL. August 26th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR-You may well consider me a sort of circulating medium when you learn that I have left the "Old Dominion," from whence I so recently addressed you, and am again on my own domain in other old acquaintances here, I recognise a few numbers of your excellent journal. the only North Carolina acquaintances with which I have met for months. These altogether remind me that I have been absent and among strangers.

I have passed the last two months among the Virmore thoroughly convinced than ever before that the done by any other people. possessed of their good ing or seceding from the Union at will? husbandman is rewarded in proportion to the talent he displays in cultivating his soil.

in use among distinguished planters. To deepen and enrich the soil should be the principal object of riching of the soil, I urge the subsoil system.

Let us look for a moment at a few of the reasons. By opening the subsoil the air is enabled to penetrate deeper into the soil, and by its action regulate those acids which only administer poison to those roots which are struggling for life by shooting deeper into the bosom of the earth

When the subsoil is loosened, the young roots may seek their support in a new soil without danger to health, as those accumulated acids are soon corrected by the operation of the atmospheric influence up-

The soil and subsoil become mingled, and the soil deepened in proportion to the depth the subsoil plow has been made to penetrate the subsoil.

An objector will say there are no fertilizing prorials as the soil ?

the surface, we may suppose that the ash or inoring the acids of the subsoil are brought in contact with the air, and those remnants of decomposition be borne in mind. In seasons of severe drought the the right to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, formed soil, where evaporation has not reached, and secure moisture sufficient to sustain them. Should water sink below the young roots and pass off .-

Mr. WM. W. GILMER, of Albemarle county, Va. I think, subsoiled all his corn ground, some 75 acres, up, and the corn promised scarcely half a crop, his ison says: gave evidence of plenty of rain, and on the 1st inst. varied in height from 12 to 17 feet.

have cost you but little.

land, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. That portion of Maryland through which my road lay is uninviting, being rocky, hilly, and uncultivated-but this Along the main roads, or on the land immediately ken than upon the rear lands.

After crossing the Susquehanna, the appearance of the country is more inviting; buildings are better-farms cultivated with more care-and thus the traveller bound for New York is cheered on his lonely journey by a gradation of improvement as he adand profitably conducted as in any other State. New York farmers may boast of their rich, alluvial soils: their navigable streams, internal improvements. markets, &c., yet in point of skill in making lands produce, they are not in advance of the New Jersey

I am home again. You can scarcely imagine the difference of temperature, or the effect these pure breezes have upon my physical organization, which that he did not recognize the rights be gone, and empty parchments, though aided by plete in one octave volume of over 200 pages, for the low has been somewhat affected by a Southern sun.

Matters and things here appear about as they did

when I last addressed you from this place. You would naturally conclude that by this time I had been satisfied with traveling. Indeed I have : and yet a notice, I learn, has gone out that I am to spend a portion of the coming year in Virginia and North Carolina. I know not where I would rather other States, they were unwilling to adopt the con-

I would be peak the influence of your journal and all others that take any interest in matters of agriculture, that I may succeed in my mission, and be far wiser, as a farmer, at my return North, than I am Yours respectfully,

A. SHERMAN.

to be the remains of the Danes and Britons kil- against the existence of any such right. led in a battle near that place. A party of ladies and gentleman visiting this strange collection lately discovered that a robin red-beast, having found ad- of the constitution, is confirmatory of the correct- state the two propositions to show that, in the end, come here, and I fill tell you a little stories. Now, mission through the old wall, had built her nest in ness of the opinion I have expressed. In the origin- the practical operation of their principle would lead mine shou, shall it be a drue shtory or a makes beone of the skulls.

A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION .- A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine but liked her sister better before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him. She rethe dust, took a quit claim. and married the sister.

"Will you open the services ?" asked a deacon of said he half waking. "I've no kuife."

the first of the present month, and have therefore

replied to it at an earlier day. cations to which I have referred.

cutive office, obey such requisition'

al, just and equitable ?"

sense and intelligence-that is to provide in the very good men, who framed our Federal Government .corn, the crop has suffered infinitely less than where While I freely admitted that such an opinion is enlittle surprised to find the subsoiling system so little the highest respect, I have no hesitation in declaring that the convictions of my own judgment are well settled, that no such principle was contemplathe farmer, if he would increase the products of his the purpose of the framers of the constitution, to acres. In order to effect both the deepening and en- subject the perpetuity of the Union to the will, and indeed. I may add, the caprice of each State, it is a most remarkable fact, that a principle of such vast importance, involving the very existence of the republic, should have been left an open question, to tions of the most complicated character.

When one rises from a careful study of the consti-

tution of the United States, he feels impressed with its wonderful adaptation to the wants and interests of this growing people. Not only does he find wise and judicious provisions and guarrantees for the state of the country, as it then existed, but with prophetic wisdom its framers seem to have penetrated the future accommodating the government to the necessities and requirements of its present increased population and extended resources. I am not prepared to admit that the men who exhibited so much care and foresight in reference to all the various parts of this complicated machine-would have left to vague conjecture the existence of the important perties in the subsoil-but hark! Has it not been and vital power now claimed for each State, of disfound in precisely the same manner of similar mate- solving at pleasure, the Union which had cost them and their compatriots so much toil. and labor and tion—temporary in its character, weak and imbecile the important inquiry, whether in the event of a anxiety. If they had intended to provide for the And what has ever been done to rob it of its pot- destruction of that noble structure, which they were ash, lime, &c.? If there is animal or vegetable de- then erecting with all the care and wisdom of able composition constantly going on in the soil and on Statesmen and devoted patriots, by such simple and the confederacy-they would have manifested their ganic substances in time will settle down or by intention by some plain and palpable provision of rains, &c., be forced down upon the subsoil. from the constitution. Such a course would have been highly? Where is its binding force that we should militia to coerce a seceding State. Neither the Act whence they are not brought into use until by plow- characteristic of the honest practical and enlighten- hold to its provisions with such unyielding tenacity? of 1795 nor the Act of 1807 would apply in such an ed statesmen of the convention. Their failure to do so carries the strongest conviction to my mind, that no such principle was recognized by them. In conare compelled to mingle with the soil. Another nection with this view of the subject, the inquiry benefit resulting from this mode of plowing should forces itself upon our minds, if each state reserved why was there so much difficulty encountered by the moisture that may occasionally fall will penetrate friends of the constitution in obtaining its ratificaor settle into the deepened soil; and should there be tion by the different States? There were few, if no rains the roots will shoot down into the newly any, who were opposed to the formation of the Union, after the constitution had been submitted to the States for ratification, provided they could engraft certain amendments upon it. The policy of adoptthe season be extremely wet, the subsciling serves as ling the constitution on condition, that these amenda substitute for underdraining by letting the surplus ments should be acceded to, was urged with great earnestness in the convention, and among the people of several of the States. but it was finally aban-Farmers! try the experiment. Its results may put doned on the ground that it would be a conditional thousands in your pockets, and should it fail it will ratification, and therefore inadmissable. On this point I must refer to the opinion expressed by Mr. Madison, who has been called "farther of the constitution," and to whose exposition of that sacred instrument the republican party have been accustomand while fields in the same vicinity were, parched ed to look with such implicit confidence. Mr. Mad-

" My opinion is, that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the constitution within a certain time. On my way from Virginia I passed through Mary- is a conditional ratification; that it does not make New York a member of the new Union; and consequently, that she would not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal; that principle would not in such a case be preserved. The congave no evidence of the quality of Maryland lands. stitution requires an adoption in toto and FOREVER." If the right was reserved to each State to withupon the roads, there appears to be less interest ta- draw, it would have been an act of supererogation on the part of New York or any other State, to declare in advanced, that she would withdraw or setution were not adopted. If the right existed, it could be exercised as well without as with the condition annexed to her ratification of the constitution, and the assertion of it would have been a useless interpolation and a nullity. It was not so regarded vances toward New York until he enters New Jer- however, at the time, by those who had been active sey, where, in my belief, farming is as systematically participants in the framing of the constitution. Mr. Madison considered the reservation of a right to withdraw from the Union as a "condition that would vitiate the ratification." He says further in writing to Mr. Hamilton on this subject: " The idea of reserving a right to withdraw was started at Richmond. and considered as a conditional ratification, which

was itself abandoned as worse than a rejection." go. I anticipate the pleasure of a visit to your city, stitution as it then stood. If it had been a recog- the States that compose it. It would require the ex- a man, unless he be indeed a craven spirit, a blow where I hope to add to my list of valuable acquain- nized undoubted principle that each State was bound perience of only a short absence to teach the wan- will follow. Prepare the hearts of the people to own convenience, no one doubts that these States, had voluntarily exiled herself. instead of witholding their assent to the constituof their ratification of the constitution in an entirely apprehend that when it assumes a practical shape on the foundation of the people's hearts. different light, from the secessionist of the present In a vault immediately under the altar in the day, they adopted quite a different policy. So far policy and effect of our action. There are many beautiful church at Hythe, Kent, Eng., is an im- as we can gather light and information from the who hold to the doctrine of the right of a State to Messrs. John Rutherford, N. Bass., R. A. L. Atkinmense pile of human bones and skulls, which meas- opinions and actions of the men who framed and secede from the Union, with whom we do not differ ures twenty-seven feet in length, six feet in breadth. adopted that constitution, it all goes to strengthen and seven in height. They are absurdly said and confirm the conviction I have already expressed sion, but claim for the remaining States the right to

than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love weak, and inefficient, to carry out the great purposes tutes no impediment in the way of our cordial coof the people in the establishment of a general gov- operation. ernment, and hence it was, that in its own language,

the question of secession and you have put the issue | They were prompted to the acquisition of that vast | measure for the redress of our grievances. Connecticut, with those loved ones from whom, less upon the right of a State to secede from the Union and valuable territory by considerations of public than three months since. I tore myself away. Among without just cause. As this right is claimed by policy, affecting their interests and welfare as citiwho advocate it in its modern acceptation, as consis- mercial and military advantages to the United States. tent with constitutional obligations. I shall consider from the possession of that country, were so great it at some length in reference to its constitutional and important that its acquisition was considered

In Virginia the drought has been severe, affecting only have been an anomalous proceeding -but wholy to the mode by which the territory was acquired, out for the justification of their course upon the justification of their course upon the seriously the corn and tobacco crops. Where the inconsistent with the wisdom, and sound judgment of which the State is formed. I apprehend that the of their cause, the correctness of their judgment, and land had been subsoiled preparatory to planting which marked the deliberations of those wise and terrain the idea that is admitted. The idea that is admitted to their power and ability to maintain their decision. tertain the idea that, in admitting Louisiana into the Union, they had thus periled all the advantages the surface plow only had been used. I was not a tertained by many, for whose judgment I entertain of that important acquisition, by placing it in the power of a single State to deprive the Union of comnercial and military advantages and resources, of inestimable value, purchased by the joint treasure of ted in the adoption of our constitution. If it was all the States, and now held by them as beyond the reach of any price or consideration that could be offered in exchange for them. These remarks apply with equal force to all the territorial acquisitions made by the United States, where States have been or may hereafter be formed and admitted into the Union, and the same principle might be forcibly ilbe decided by inferences and metaphysical deduc- lustrated by reference to the action of the government on subjects of a kindred character, but it cannot be necessary, and I will not extend this view to any greater length.

When the right of a State to secede from the Union at will is conceded, we have put the existence of the government at the disposal of each State in the Inion. The withdrawal of one is a dissolution of the compact which holds the States together; it is no longer the Union that the constitution formed, and the remaining States are absolved from all moral obligation to abide longer by their compact. I say moral obligation, because the argument of the secessionists denies the existence of any binding legal obligation. By admitting the doctrine of the secessionists. we are brought to the conclusion that our Fede- to be ral Government, the pride and boast of every Ameriin the exercise of its powers, incapable of self-pre theory of our government, what is the constitution the assent of the other parties. Nations cannot recklessly disregard their treaty stipulations, without our constitution, the revered monument of the revodoomed to fall below the standard of national treaties and individual contracts. It has formed a Union founded upon mutual sacrifices and concessions-

confederacy. I do not so understand our government; I feel In the contingency involved in your question, it sess the power to enforce and execute them.

exercise of this revolutionary right.

back to their allegiance, unless compelled to do so to give power and effect to her voice. in defence of the rights and interests of the remain- But if a collision of arms between the States coming States of the Union. We should not recognise posing our glorious confederacy should ever come, it her separate independence, nor could we allow our requires no prophet to predict the result. The Unown interests to be periled by sanctioning any for- ion would fall beneath the weight of revolution and eign government. In our desire to inflict no injury blood, and fall, I fear to rise no more. It was formupon a wandering sister, we should not forget the ed in the hearts of the American people-it can duty which the government owes to those who re- only be preserved in their hearts. When any very main firm and true to their allegiance, and whose large portion of its inhabitants look upon it as op-If the opinion of Mr. Madison, which I have here claims upon its protection and support should not be pressing and degrading them-when they cease to and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, referred to be well founded, it puts an end to this lightly regarded. The laws of self-protection would revere it as the legacy of Washington and the inhercontroversy. There can be no doubt about the fact, require at the hands of the government that due re- itance of the blood of the revolution, its vitality will secede from the Union at her own pleasure. In ad- and interests of the other States, and to that demand military force, can never hold it together. Hence, price of 50 cents. dition to the facts which I have just considered, it would be bound to respond. If one of the States we see the abolitionists of the North denouncing it there is a strong illustration of the opinion that pre- in a mad hour attempt to secede from the Union and as "a covenant with hell," and hence we hear the vailed among the framers of the constitution on this the kind and indulgent policy which I have indica- disunionists of the South inflaming the hearts of the Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characsubject. in the action of the States of North Caroli- ted should be resorted to, I have no doubt that in a people against it. announcing that they have been na and Rhode Island. These States refused to come very short time such State would feel it to be both degraded and oppressed by it, and preparing eveninto the Union for sometime after the ratification of the duty and interest to retrace her wandering steps, the constitution. They were not opposed to the formula and return to the embraces of the sisterhood. This mation of the Federal Union, but like some of the opinion is founded upon the high estimate which I they well know that when the heart feels that to remain in the Union, only so long as it suited its derer the benefits and advantages from which she hate the Union of their fathers, and the battle is won

protect themselves from any injurious consequences The political history of the country from the time that might flow from the exercise of that abstract to his hopeful heir, of ten years, whom he had overof the declaration of independence to the adoption right by the seceding State. It is only necessary to heard using profane language. "Shon, mine shon! al articles of confederation, it is more than once de- to the same results that I would reach by the same lieve ?" clared that the object was to form a perpetual Un- enforcement of the doctrines which I have avowed. ion Those articles of confederation were found too Our difference is theoretical, and therefore consti-

We hold that all just and wise laws should be enplied that about sixty-two dollars she thought was the present constitution was adopted for the purpose forced and executed, whilst we are prepared to oppined that about sixty-the dollars she thought was prepared to op- new dollars she was worth. Whereupon he ponied up of forming "A MORE PERFECT UNION." It would be pose acts of injustice and oppression by all the means hides, shoost as I am toeing now, and he dook ter a reflection, both upon the integrity and the wisdom of the framers of the constitution to say, that they abandoned "a perpetual Union" to form a mose perhonestly administered, can be maintained in the abhonestly administered, can be maintained in the aban oysterman who was dozing near the altar. "No," FECT ONE, and in doing so, adopted a temporary, sence of binding obligations on its citizens to obey face dat way, and dells im to go mitout supper, said-be half waking. "I've no kaife."

tion placed by the secessionist upon the action of cusant parties. Hence I cannot consent to the doc- A FACT .- An evangelical old lady hearing her son ATHENS, Aug. 12th 1851.

ATHENS, Aug. 12th 185 The policy of our government, during its whole ment cannot be abandoned without endangering the "What do I think of them?" said he, "why I think existence, looks to the continuance and perpetuity of the law pockets the profits most infernally.

As I have received communications from other the Union. Its temporary and conditional existence there any serious danger to be apprehended from its

"Come here, my little man," said a gent As I have received communications from other parts of the State, on the same and kindred subjects, I have determined in this reply, to consider the questions involved at some length, as I desire that it may be considered as responsive to the various communications from other as being wonderful.—

"Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to improper exercise. Its true strength, based upon the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the same and kindred subjects, is nowhere impressed either upon its domestic or foration of the consideration of the c be considered as responsive to the various communi- and increasing in usefulness, taking deeper and deep- true and only safe avenues to the hearts and affecer hold upon the hearts and affections of the people; tions of the people, wherein are found the strong where in the people it is a strong where it is a str Your letter propounds the two following interroga- illustrating the great American principle of free pillars of support to a free government. I do not fainted." government, and reflecting upon its inspired foun- entertain the idea, for a moment, that our govern-1st. "Do you believe that a State by virtue of her ders the highest and brightest bonor. Whilst I do ment can be maintained by the strong arm of militasovereignty, has the right peaceably to secede from not propose to illustrate these views by a detailed re- ry power, when it ceases to bestow the blessings upthe Union, or is it your opinion, that the general view of the action of the government, I cannot for- on the people for which it was formed. Whenever government has the Constitutional authority to co- bear to refer to one portion of our history, which is it becomes the instrument of wrong and oppression erce her to remain in the Union? And should a strongly corroborative of the correctness of the posi- to any portion of the people, by unjust laws and decall be made upon the militia to aid in attempting tion I have assumed. When the people of the Unito coerce a seceding State, would you, if in the Exeisiana territory, and effected that desirable object at no further claims upon our allegiance and support. 2d. "Do you believe that the late acts of Con- the cost of a considerable amount of money, and by should that period ever unfortunately arrive, we will gress, termed the "Compromise," were constitution- the exercise of a questionable constitutional power, not fail to prove ourselves as true to the principles it will not be said that they did so for the benefit of liberty and equal rights as our honored and venthose who then inhabited the country, nor indeed erated fathers; nor will we stop to look to the pro-Your first interrogatory, directs my attention to for those who might subsequently remove there. visions of a violated constitution for the mode or

I have so far considered the question in reference to the doctrine of the constitutional right of a State many as a constitutional right and by all of those zens of the various States of the Union. The com- to secede without just cause, at her own will and pleasure, and I think I have shown that it is unsuppleasure, and I think I have shown that it is unsupported either by principle or authority. On the other hand, I admit the right of a State to secede by Mrs. Porrs. Persons wishing to rent, can find out the almost an act of self-protection. Will it now be said for just cause, to be determined by herself. Being terms by calling on me at my residence. When asked to concede the right of a State to se- that the people of Louisiana possess the right to de- a party to the compact, which the constitution forms, cede at pleasure from the Union, with or without prive the remaining States of the Union of all the she has the right, which all other parties to a comjust cause, we are called upon to admit that the fra- interests and advantages which they have bought pact possess, to determine for herself when, where ginians, and think I am wiser than before. I am mers of the constitution did that which was never and paid for out of their own treasury, by withdraw and how, the provisions of that compact have been violated. It is equally clear that the other parties Louisiana is as free, sovereign, and independent as to the compact possess a corresponding right to sense and intelligence—that is to produce it the corner of Queen and Ann streets, in organization of the government for its own dissolu- any other State of the Union, and if this right exist judge for themselves, and there being no common the southeastern part of the town; also, a small Dwelling tion. It seems to me. that such a course would not in any one State, it exists in all, without reference arbiter to decide between them, each must depend in Oregon, in the northeast part of the town, are for rent

The right of a State to secede in case of oppression, or "a gross and palpable violation" of her con-MAPT. G. POTTER having given me the Agency for stitutional rights, as derived from the reserved sovereignty of the State, I am prepared to recognize .-In such case, each State, in the language of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798-'99 is to next, to October 1st, 1852, viz: 1 large and comfortable 3 be the judge, not only of the "infractions," but "the story brick tenement on Toomer's Alley, with Bakery and mode and measure of redress." It is the just right of the people to change their form of government 2 stories high, with store in the basement. One Store house when, in their opinion it has become tyranical, in a adjoining the above. The Risley House on the corner of 4th mode not provided for in the constitution and is Street. The House and Lot adjoining, on Boundary St .therefore revolutionary in its character, and depends | Also a number for its maintenance upon the stout hearts and strong arms of a free people.

In connection with this branch of the subject, a question arises, which, in the opinion of some, is of considerable importance. It is, whether or not the citizens of a State thus resuming her sovereign powers would be liable to the charge of treason in conforming to the requirements of their State govern- the President and Faculty of our own University, but boys ment. I refer to this particularly only in consider- taught by him have been received into various Colleges, and ation of the importance attached to it by others .-From what I have said, it will clearly appear that I hold that they would not be. In my opinion, no structed in all the common English branches, and well preman commits treason who acts in obedience to the pared to enter comfortably upon any business. laws and authorities of a regular organized government, such as we recognize our State governments

But there is a question, gentlemen, involved in can patriot, the wonder and admiration of the civili- your interrogatories, which rises in magnitude far zed world, is nothing more than a voluntary associa- above any which I have yet considered. It involves State seceding from the Union, and the Executive of servation, claiming from its citizens allegiance, and the United States making a requisition for troops to demanding annual tribute from their treasure-and coerce her back, I, if elected Governor of Georgia. yet, destitute of the power of protecting their rights. | would obey that requisition. This question may benever will. Under the existing laws of the United of the United States that we should estimate it so States, the President has no power to order out the Individuals cannot violate their compacts, or set emergency. Those Acts apply to cases where indiaside at pleasure their mutual obligations, without viduals, acting without the authority of any State government, resist by force, the laws of the United States-to riots and insurrections-to such cases as manifested in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law lutionary patriotism and wisdom which we have in portions of the Northern States. That this is the been taught to regard with reverential feeling, is true construction to be placed upon these Acts, will be apparent from the conduct of Gen. Jackson in a Carolina threatened to secede from the Union. He made by the several component parts for the greater then found it necessary to invoke the aid of addition- and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as greater portion of which have never been boxed. benefits to be derived by each, from the combined al legislation by Congress. His appeal to the then Topsail Academy,) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 co-operation of all—and now we are told that there | Congress resulted in the passage of the law familiaris no of ligation to observe that Union, beyond the ly known as "the Force Bill;" but that Act being sirable that the ext scholastic year should commence on pleasure of the parties to it—and that the constitu. temporary in its object and character, has lost all the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. tion can be annulled by the act of any State in the of its vitality, and long since ceased to be of force, N. Mixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst to Jos. having expired by its own limitation.

that I owe my allegiance to a government possessed | would be necessary that the President, if his views of more vitality and strength than that which is of right and policy led him to coercion, should ask drawn from a voluntary obedience to its laws. I hold of Congress additional legislation, and it would be that no government is entitled to any allegiance that for them to determine whether or not they would does not pass wise and just laws, and does not pos- grant it. If a State should secede, and the President should recommend to Congress such legislation I am fully aware of the fact that the effort is now and Congress should grant it, then your question being made to render the denial of the right of a would become practical and I am prepared to an-State to dissolve the Union, odious in the public es- swer it fully, freely, and frankly. It would be the timation, by presenting to the public mind, in con- most fearful issue that ever the people of this counnection with it, a frightful picture of an armed sol- try have been called on to decide since the days of diery and military despotism. I have no fears of the the revolution-so momentous, so vital to the inter- takes this method of informing her friends and the public that land immediately around the house, I aere of which is well judgment that our enlightened countrymen will pass ests of the people of Georgia, that I should feel bound she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and on this controversy-and surely I could not complain to ascertain the will of that people before I acted .- airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; of any consequence that should result from my avow- I should endeavor to be the Executive of the will of al of doctrines which I have imbibed from the teach- the people of Georgia. To ascertain that will, I ings of Mr. Madison, Gen. Jackson, Judge Crawford. | should convene the Legislature of the State, and reand their republican associates. It does not follow, commend to them to call a convention of the people. however, as a necessary consequence of the princi- and it would be for that convention, representing ples which I have laid down, that military coercion the people upon that naked issue, to determine is to be used against a State that may attempt the whether Georgia would go out of the Union, and ally herself and peril her destinies with the seceding Whilst I deny the right of a State to secede, and State, or whether she would remain in the Union and thus dissolve the Union. I would not attempt by the abide the fortunes of her other sisters. And as strong arm of military power to bring her citizens Georgia spoke, so would I endeavor, if her Executive, His table shall be furnished with as good as the market af-

-they are ready to fight against it. Hence, belie-Such are the general views which I entertain on ving as I do, that the late compromise is such, in tion, after it had been adopted by the requisite num- this subject, and I have freely expressed them. I the language of the Georgia Platform, "as she can ber, would have come at once into the Union, with have discussed it as a mere abstract question, and in in honor abide by," I have used every effort in my the intention of immediately withdrawing from it. that light I regard it. Whatever differences of opin- power to stay this ceaseless and ruinous agitation upon the refusal of the other States to adopt such ion may exist among the true friends of the Union North and South, and to keep the constitution and amendments as they desired, but regarding the effect on the abstract question of the right of secession, I the Union where our fathers erected them-firmly

HOWEL COBB. son, and others.

An Interesting Story.

"Shon, mine shon," said a worthy German father

"Ferry fell den. Tere vas vonce a good nice oldt shentleman, shoost like me, andt he had a tirty little poy, shoost like you—andt von day he heard him shwearing, like a young fillain as he was. So "Oh, a true story, of course!" answered John.

am I, then, let me hear ?" "You are the man what roads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any re-

For Rent.

THE undersigned has several good Stores, Warehouses, and Offices on Nutt's wharf, North Water St. which he will rent low, and fit up to suit good and permane

ALSO, the fine large and new Wharf adjoining the above, foot of Mulberry Street. August 29, 1851 FOR SALE OR RENT.

COMFORTABLE Dwelling House in good order, together with all necessary outhouses, with an excellent of water in the yard. It is situated on the corner of Ang. 8 -[48-tf] Mrs. SUSAN BEACH. well of water in the yard. It is situated on the corner of McRae and Chesnut Streets, in the Northeast part of the town, known as NEWTOWN. Possession given on the first of Ootober. For further particulars, apply to B. BAXTER.

D. SHERWOOD. Aug. 22, 1851-50-t1Ouoo]

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT. THE unexpired lease of my ROCK SPRING BAR

ROOM is for sale. If not sold, it will be rented from the first of October next. FOR RENT-A dwelling-house suitable for two small for one year from the first of next October. Apply to
Aug. 1 [47-tf] DAVID THALLY, at the Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

HOUSES TO RENT.

wish to secure a place early, may do so by calling on the subscriber. I offer the following for rent from the 1st day of October Store attached.

One dwelling on the corner of Walnut and Water streets, Also a number of desirable Cottages in the neighborhood of A. A. B. SOUTHALL

Schools.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. THE subscriber will open School again in Wilmingto L corner of Third and Orange Streets, on the first day of October. His course of instruction is that recommended by

always in full standing. Those not intending to give their sons and wards a College education, may, in his School, have them thoroughly in-Arcs. situated on the Railroad, about two miles beevening from 7 to 9 o'clock. This will be without extra low Dudley's Depot; the cleared Land being sufficient to ob-Tuition, \$8, \$12, and \$15 per session of five months. Inci-

August 22, 1851 50-6t THE next Session of this Academy will open on Monday, ■ the 15th of September. Rates of tuition, per session of five months.

The services of T. J. Whitaker, a very competent and popular Teacher, will be continued in the School as Assisdesired to be present at the opening of the same. Those who be charged for the whole session. No deduction of charges made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

TEACHER WANTED.

dental expenses, 50 cents.

liberal salary will be given to any gentleman who can A come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, tract abound in a growth of large Turpentine Pines, the by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is de-M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. N. C., will meet prompt atten-NICHOLAS N. NIXON,

President of Board of Trustees. Topsail, August 1, 1851 Raleigh Standard and Richmond Christian Advocate copy once a week till first October, unless ordered out sooner, and send bills to this office.

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE. Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. fords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the atronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be

left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction. Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-110

THE following new books, viz:-Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in re-commending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick ters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the cenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel: one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask ; Dumas' last and best work. The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery. Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book. Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end. The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L.

ses, and describes with the pen of a master. Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor. 1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy them-selves, and to see the great Exhibition.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's

Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor. The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of

Common Prayer. July 4th, 1851

JUST Opening at the Hardware Store.—The most beautiful assortment of fine Pocket Cutlery, ever brought to this part of the country.

J. M. ROBINSON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

J. WILKINSON & ESLER.

Property at Public and Private Sale,

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE. A NEW and valuable treatle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.

be built at a very moderate expense ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. THE good will, Furniture and fixtures of the long estab-L lished and well known Commercial Hotel. The purchaser can commence operations without any outlay whatever, as everything requisite for a boarding is at hand, and in first rate order; and its reputation is such as, if continued, will at all times insure a sufficient number of permanent and transient boarders. The above will be sold on a credit of six months for a note with good security. The

NOTICE-OVER 1000 ACRES of LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber, desirous of removing West, offers for sale all his possession of Land, situated in Columbus county, N. C., being over 1000 acres good Turpentine and Farming Land, containing several tracts, mostly adjoining the tract whereon I live, containing a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. On the lands, about 25,000 Turpentine boxes, 1, 2, and 3 years old, situated on White Hall road leading from Whiteville, about 12 miles west of White Hall. The above lands are convenient to accommodate several families. My stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep will be sold if required. All information respecting the above lands will be given by applying on the premises to the subscriber. NATHAN RAY. the subscriber.

Aug. 8th, 1851 HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. THE subscriber being desirous of moving out of Town, will sell his House and Lot where he now resides, situated on Front street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Everitt. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber, or to Messrs DeRosset & Brown Possession will be given on 1st of October, or sooner if re-www. H. DUDLEY.

PHE subscriber offers for sale, at Fair Bluff, four Town Lots, the most choice Lots of the place, with a Toll Bridge attached. Persons wishing to purchase such propery, will do well to call and examine, as I will give a great

argain in the above property. Terms for payment will be made very favorable

R. M. POWELL Aug. 8th, 1851 FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of pland, lying at Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick coun-

dd in lots to suit purchasers: 1400 acres of Turpentine and Corn land, lying on Lock-wood's Folly River, and having on it an excellent grist mill. 400 acres only 10 miles from Smithville. Also, A lot containing 3 acres, and lying within a few hundred vards of Lockwood's Folly Bridge, on the Georgetown road.

y, only 28 miles from Wilmington. The property will be

desirable site for a country store. Persons desirous of purchasing, can make application in

Wilmington, to W. A. Rourk, or on the premises to U. W. ROURK. Brunswick Co., Aug. 1, '51.

LAND AND MEGRCES FOR SALE. THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, concharge to regular scholars, but irregulars will be charged \$5 | tain a crop of three hundred and fifty to four hundred barrels of Corn. The dwellings and out-buildings are tolerably comfortable. There is also about 14,000 boxes (Turpentine) old and new. Also, a lot of Likely Young Negroes .-Payments made easy, by applying to JAS. KELLY Wayne county, June 13, 1851

> VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Real Estate, which is situated as follows: The Plantation and Wood Lands where he now resides, n Black River, New Hanover county, containing THREE THOUSAND ACRES, on which is an excellent SAW AND RIST MILL, worked by water power.

Also, the Plantation on the River, known as the Corbett lace, containing EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, 200 of which are cleared and under cultivation. Also, another tract lying on the River, immediately below he above, known as the Hatcher place, containing TWEN-TY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, with 300 Acres under fence and cultivation. Some of these Lands are very excellent Swamp, and easy to drain. The uplands are well set with Turpentine Pines that have never been boxed

Also, another Plantation on the South side of Black River, containing FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, and known as the Colley Mills, with an excellent set of Mills, drove by water power. The Mills are in good repair. There is on this tract some excellent Swamp Land, a portion of which is under cultivation. The water power is believed to be the best in the lower part of the State. The uplands of this Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to ting terms. The Lands will be shewn by the Overseers re-

siding on either of the above premises, or by the owner. CHARLES HENRY. Black River, New Hanover co., N. C., 38-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. leffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 24 miles from Wilmingon, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.

* *Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have tity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premi ses two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buil-dings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to ourchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall

be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see. Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a ufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision.

JOHN A. AVIRETT. Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that t is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. Owelling House is converient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County. Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail

Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres. Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses.

Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.

JAS. M. MIDDLETON. Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 TILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws,

M Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the mproved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpeatine and other Axes; L. Woon's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real old time article. All for author has read the human heart in a great variety of pha- sale cheap, at the Southern Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON,

Late of Baltimore.
'Tis plain that Southern independence is to come of encouraging Southern institutions. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

selves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.;

German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etionette for Ladies: Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's A CARD. order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform

well, or the money refunded. G. Bowens feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.

40-tf

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. June 13th, 1851 Commercial and Herald copy one month.

"OLD BAR or Granddad's Shirt. The above is the